

興味ある果實蠅科の一種

An interesting Fruit-fly

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Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Science and
Agriculture, Taihoku Imperial University*Mellesis esakii*, sp. nov.

A very characteristic species on account of its spinose front femora, the want of the anterior supra-alar bristle, the presence of the weak acrostichal bristle, and the wing coloration. The present species is not typical for the genus *Mellesis* (many species found), owing to their femoral spines; in this character it may be belonged to the genus *Monacrostichus* (only one species) but at once distinguished from the latter by the interrupted thoracic suture.

Length: Body 10–11.5 mm; wing 8.5–9.6 mm.

♂ ♀. Head a little narrower than thorax about half as long as wide; frons ochraceous or brown, with a narrow blackish transverse streak along the lunula and a pair of ill-defined round somewhat dark spots before the vertical calli, the streak and spots wanting in the female, nearly as wide as (♂) or slightly wider than (♀) the eye, slightly widened forwards, on the anterior border with a pair of black spots just sides the lunula, the spots continuing the streak; pubescence on the frons yellowish and erect, rather numerous in the middle area, but very scarce in the anterior border and very short and whitish in the posterior area; vertex keeled, with a distinct black ocellar triangle, just behind which there is an ill-defined transverse brownish streak on the keel, the streak wanting in the Japanese specimen which has rather darker vertex; vertical calli very flat, shining and longitudinally rugulose; lunula broad but short, more or less shining, slightly paler than frons, with the darker anterior margin; face short and broad, in profile straight but in the female very slightly convex about the middle, with the upper mouth-edge distinctly reflect, distinctly shorter than the frons, ochraceous, with a black band along the upper mouth-edge, the band continuing with a somewhat longitudinal black patch at the inner corner of antennal groove which is distinctly furnished a yellowish pubescence; cheek nearly as wide as the breadth of third antennal joint, with a distinct genal groove; back of the head slightly and nearly evenly swollen but the occiput slightly concave, with a broad eye-margin, ochraceous. Antennae slender and geniculate, more than twice as long as face, yellowish brown, with the third joint blackish; first joint long and slender, hardly shorter than the second, rather cylindrical, slightly broadened toward its tip; second joint somewhat compressed, narrower than the first joint but distinctly broadened about apical third, along the upper and apical borders there are yellowish somewhat bristly hairs; third joint shorter than two basal joints together and longer than the face, strongly compressed, narrowed apically with blunt apex; arista black, with the basal portion ochraceous, bare from pubescence, conspicuously longer than the third joint, with 4 rather distinct basal joints. Palpi ochraceous; proboscis blackish brown, with the apex paler. Bristles blackish; superior fronto-orbital bristles 1 or 2, short and weak; ocellar bristles very short and weak; vertical bristles rather strong but not very long, inner pair slightly longer than outer one; postvertical bristles very short and weak; genal bristle distinct; occipital row not regular in arrangement.

Thorax distinctly longer than wide, broadest just behind the suture, distinctly con-

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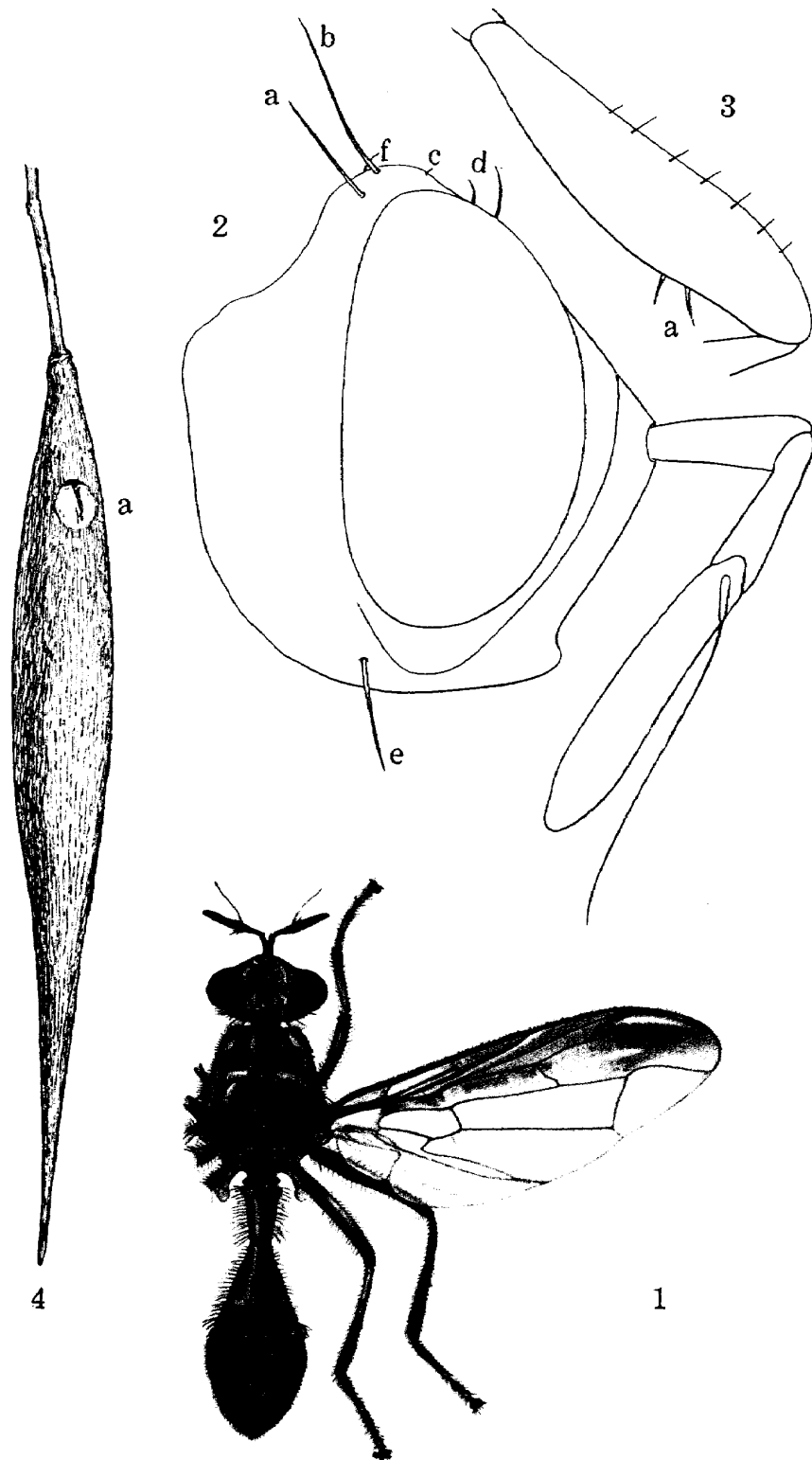


Fig. 1. Male of *Mellesis esakii*, sp. nov.

Fig. 2. Profile of the head.

a. Outer pair of vertical bristles. b. Inner pair of vertical bristles.
c. Ocellar bristle. d. Superior fronto-orbital bristles.
e. Genal bristle. f. Postvertical bristle.

Fig. 3. Left fore femur.

a. Inferior spines. b. Bristle-ciliation.

Fig. 4. Follicle of *Pycnostelma chinense*, ca $\times 4$.

a. Emergence hole.

vex above, reddish brown or dark reddish brown; mesonotum furnished with very numerous minute granules and with rather dense depressed golden pubescence, with an interrupted yellow sutural band and a small yellow median patch which is placed in center of post-sutural disc, the median longitudinal suture rather blackish; humeral and notopleural calli light yellow; pleurae granulate and whitish pubescent, with a large yellow mesopleural band which continues to an ill-defined small yellowish spot on the upper border of the sternopleuron, and with a large yellow metapleural spot; metanotum covered with a dense yellowish pubescence, with 3 indistinct blackish longitudinal stripes; scutellum small, yellowish or reddish brown, granulate and pubescent as in the mesonotum, in the case of yellowish one with an ill-defined reddish brown longitudinal median band. Bristles black; scapular bristles somewhat yellowish, very weak, rather inconspicuous, only three but the inner one is not placed in the middle; notopleural bristles distinct but short, 2, anterior one longer than posterior; posterior supra-alar bristle 1, longer than notopleural one; mesopleural bristle only one; apical scutellar bristles one pair, divergent, longer than others; there is no another thoracic bristles. Halteres pale yellowish.

Abdomen dark reddish brown, rather indistinctly rugulose and densely covered with depressed golden yellow pubescence, distinctly petiolate; first tergite very short, nearly not seen from above; second tergite, elongate, rather cylindrical and narrowed toward the apex, as long as the third, with many erect white hairs at the lateral borders; third tergite nearly triangular when seen from above, with a narrow whitish band along the posterior margin, furnished with many erect white hairs; fourth tergite shorter than the preceeding one, gradually broadened apically, with a very narrow black apical band, the bristle-ciliation of male composed of a few blackish curved bristles; fifth tergite broadest, a little longer than the fourth, darkened along the anterior margins, with one pair of inconspicuous but large dirty yellowish median patches which are nearly absent in a male from Japan; sixth tergite a little longer (♂) or shorter (♀) than the third, gradually narrowed toward the apical margin which is distinctly concave, with two pairs of dirty yellowish median patches, one being along the basal margin and other alone the posterior margin, between two patches there is a pair of large elliptical concave patches which are nearly no pubescence; ovipositer very short, rather conical, reddish brown.

Wings shorter than body, rather broad with narrowly rounded apex, shining and iridescent, with brown veins; r_{2+3} nearly straight; r_{4+5} sinuate but parallel with the last portion of m , furnished with numerous bristles on its whole length; m strongly curved after the hind cross vein; $r-m$ conspicuously sinuate, placed distinctly after the middle of IM_2 ; stigma narrow, as long as the second costal cell; posterior prolongation of the anal cell enormously long and narrow, about as long as (♂) or distinctly shorter than (♀) twice the main portion of the cell; super-numerary lobe wanting; costal band hardly reaching to m , brown but darker at the apical third and along the basal half of r_{4+5} ; anal stripe wanting, but in the male the apical portion of anal vein inconspicuously smoked.

Legs pale yellowish brown, with the base of four posterior femora and the metatarsi distinctly paler; anterior femora with two black spines on the apical inferior margin, and a ciliation of a few bristles on the superior margin; median tibia with a black apical spine at the inferior apex; claws black with the base yellowish.

Hab. Japan—Hikosan (Busen. Kyushu), 20 th. VIII. 1933, 1 reared from a follicle of *Pycnostelma chinense* BUNGE which belongs to the Family Asclepiadeceae (T. ESAKI); Nagasaki-ken, Ikiriki, 28 th. IX, 1920, 1 ♀ (T. ISHII).

Formosa—Taihoku, 13 th. V, 1937, 1 ♂ (S. ISSIKI).

Types in the Entomological Laboratory of Taihoku Imperial University, Taihoku, Formosa.